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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/880,986	06/13/2001	Masaaki Hiroki	07977/278001/US4986	5921

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EXAMINER

VO, HUYEN X

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2626

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/880,986	HIROKI, MASAOKI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Huyen X. Vo	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7,9,11,12,14,15,25,26,28,29,31-37,39-42 and 44-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1,2,4,5,7,9,11,12,14,15,33-37,39,40,42 and 45-47 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6,25,26,28,29,31,32,41 and 44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 6/13/2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/30/2006</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1-2, 4-5, 7, 9, and 11-12, 14-15, 33-37, 39-40, 42, and 45-47 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected group, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 11/30/2006.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 6 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Braden-Harder et al. (US 5933822) in view of Lichstein (EP 0971327, from IDS), and further in view of Taguchi et al. (US 6148253).

4. Regarding claims 6 and 41, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing system comprising:

a first server for obtaining information from a database managed by a second server (col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30);

a portable information equipment capable of two-way communication with the first server (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); and

a display device for receiving information from the first server, wherein the portable information equipment sends a search signal to the first server, wherein the first server has means for communicating with the second server (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*);

sends the search signal to the second server and searches the database managed by the second server based on the search signal (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*);

receives information obtained by the search (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); and sends the information to the display device, and wherein the display device displays the information thereon (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*).

Braden-Harder et al. fail to specifically disclose that the portable information equipment having a first display portion, and the display device having a second display portion, and that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Lichstein teaches that the portable information equipment having a first display portion, and the display device having a second display portion (*figure 1, display device 2 is the TV and the wireless cell phone 8 inherently includes a first display*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Lichstein are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the

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teaching of Lichstein in order to enable users in area that lacks wired phone infrastructure to access remote data using wireless telephone technology.

The modified Braden-Harder et al. still fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office.

5. Claims 25-26, 28-29, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Braden-Harder et al. (US 5933822) in view of Ramasubramani et al. (US 6516316), further in view of Lichstein (EP 0971327, from IDS), and further in view of Taguchi et al. (US 6148253).

6. Regarding claims 25 and 44, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing method, comprising the steps of: sending, by the portable information equipment, a search signal to a first server (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43 and col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); communicating, by the first server, with a second server, sending the search signal to the second server, and conducting a search on a database

managed by the second server based on the search signal, receiving information obtained by the search, and sending the information to the display device (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43 and col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); and displaying, by the display device, the information thereon (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43*).

Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose the steps of sending, by a portable information equipment, an identification signal of a display device and the portable information equipment itself to a server; and verifying, by the server, the entity identification information of the display device, and the portable information equipment having a first display portion, and the display device having a second display portion, and that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Ramasubramani et al. teach the steps of sending, by a portable information equipment, an identification signal of a display device and the portable information equipment itself to a server (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*); verifying, by the server, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Ramasubramani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Ramasubramani et al. in order to enable the system to communicate with specific device/customer.

The modified Braden-Harder et al. still fail to specifically disclose that the portable information equipment having a first display portion, and the display device

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having a second display portion, and that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Lichstein teaches that the portable information equipment having a first display portion, and the display device having a second display portion (*figure 1, display device 2 is the TV and the wireless cell phone 8 inherently includes a first display*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and Lichstein are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Lichstein in order to enable users in area that lacks wired phone infrastructure to access remote data using wireless telephone technology.

The modified Branden-Harder et al. still fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

7. Regarding claims 26 and 28, Braden-Harder et al. further disclose a method according to claim 25, wherein the display device is disposed at a place that can be seen by an unspecified number of the general public (*the invention is related to Internet search. Thus, information displayed on the PC monitor can be viewed by an unspecified number of people*), and receiving, by the display device, the information sent from the server or the first server through a line (*col. 9, ln. 1-43*).

8. Regarding claim 29, Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose a method according to claim 25, further comprising a step of: receiving, by the display device, information sent from the server or the first server via a satellite. However, the examiner takes official notice that voice/data communication via satellite is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of satellite communication in order to enable global communication without using high cost landline.

9. Claims 25-26 and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Braden-Harder et al. (US 5933822) in view of Ramasubramani et al. (US 6516316), further in view of Lichstein (EP 0971327, from IDS), further in view of Taguchi et al. (US 6148253), and further in view of McAuliffe et al. (US 5838790),

10. Regarding claims 31-32, the modified Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose a method according to claim 25, further comprising a step of displaying, by the display

device, information selected from information delivered by a news agency, a newspaper publishing company or a broadcasting station, and displaying, by the display device, on the same screen the delivered information and the information obtained by the search on the database, for a programmed period of time or at a time when the server performs an operation.

However, McAuliffe et al. further teach a method of displaying, by the display device, advertisements (*col. 5, ln. 1-67, information delivered by news agency, newspaper company, and broadcasting station are considered as advertisement information*), and displaying, by the display device, on the same screen the delivered information and the information obtained by the search on the database, for a programmed period of time or at a time when the server performs an operation (*col. 5, ln. 1-67*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and McAuliffe et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of McAuliffe et al. in order to enable the system to present various advertisements to users increase the chance of matching user's interest.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huyen X. Vo whose telephone number is 571-272-7631. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on 571-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HXV

2/3/2007


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